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AFRICA

The Periplus of Hanno. A Voyage of Discovery down the West African Coast, by a Carthaginian Admiral of the Fifth Century, B.C. Translated from the Greek by Wilfred H. Schoff. 27 pp. Map, ills. Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, 1912. 25 cents. 9½ x 6.

Periplus is the ancient name given to the account of a coasting voyage, or to the written description of a particular coast and its harbors, which description was considered to be of special value to coastwise trade. The Periplus of Hanno is one of the oldest extant, yet it must be admitted its exact date cannot be determined. It is a very brief account of a Carthaginian colonizing expedition which followed the coast of Africa from Gibraltar southward perhaps as far as Sierra Leone. The editor has given an English translation of the Periplus, has attempted to identify the localities mentioned, and has quoted extensively from other writers who have referred to this interesting relic of Carthaginian literature, or described the geographical and other features of this region as they themselves have known them.

E. L. STEVENSON.

Aspects of Algeria. Historical, Political, Colonial. By Roy Devereux. xi and 315 pp. Map, ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1912. \$3.50. 8½ x 6.

These chapters are steeped with traditional and historical allusions. They cover a large variety of themes; some give impressions of the natives, some are historical, some discuss the invasion of the Turk and the French, others are prophetic and two deal with commercial topics. The Industrial Development of Algeria and Date Culture in the Sahara seem almost out of place as chapter headings in this rather impressionistic story of Algeria, but the treatment of the topics is consistent with the rest of the book. Excellent word paintings of the Sahara may be found in these two chapters; and if the philosophy and the prophecy of the author are not taken too seriously, the volume offers a number of delightful hours to readers who are somewhat familiar with Algeria's story.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Le Maroc. Par Augustin Bernard. viii and 412 pp. Maps. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1913. Fr. 5. 9 x 5½.

Prof. Bernard is well known through his work, in collaboration with Maurice Wahl, upon the study of the nearer colonies of France in Africa, particularly the monograph on Algeria which was published in 1908. This volume on Morocco follows the method employed in the treatment of Algeria, a method that has proved its substantial worth. Passing over the sections in which Prof. Bernard discusses the geography and the history of Morocco and the European commercial and political invasion, we find the author at his best in the third section, in which he subjects to critical analysis the civic conditions of indigenous society. French colonial effort seeks to preserve the condition of society natural to the community and to make only such changes as may bring life under the protection of French law. Unintelligently carried into effect this may load the French colony with an overhead weight of administration that produces ruin, and of this Tahiti is an excellent example. But nearer the metropolis and more closely under control of public opinion at home this system affords an interesting laboratory for the study of colonial method. The monograph, complete in all necessary presentation of data and marked by the most scholarly tone in treatment, will be found indispensable by the student of Moroccan affairs.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Ai Confini Meridionali dell'Etiopia. Note di un viaggio attraverso l'Etiopia ed i paesi Galla e Somali. Di Carlo Citteri. 281 pp. Maps, ills. Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, 1913. 8 Lire. 10 x 7.

This description of things seen in the course of a journey through southern Ethiopia is compiled from notes jotted in a light observational vein and which hence found no space amid the technicalities of the report transmitted by the

author to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The narrative should appeal to readers of Italian as it will enable them to acquire first-hand information on a valuable section of the Italian boundaries in Africa.

Geographers will avail themselves of the scientific results of Captain Citerini's mission as embodied in the three appendices. The geographical coordinates which were determined astronomically will come handily within the grasp of cartographers since they will permit location of points along the boundary between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

The meteorological observations taken during the trip, a critical examination of which accompanies the text, constitute as valuable a contribution to the geography of the region as the information conveyed by the maps compiled by the topographers of the expedition. The plan of Addis Abeba on a scale of 1:25,000 as well as the bearings and distances determined along both sides of the party's route are valuable parts of the work. The whole undertaking bears witness to a keen appreciation of the value of scientific knowledge as applied to colonial development.

LEON DOMINIAN.

Le Katanga: Province Belge. Par MM. A. Adam, A. Bolle, P. Chaudoir, J. Cornet, F. Dellicour, A. de Melotte, R. Dubreucq, C. Fircket, J. L. Frateur, P. Le Marinel, E. Slosse. 154 pp. Maps. Assoc. des Licenciés sortis de l'Université de Liège, 1911. 9½ x 6½.

This book is largely an advertisement of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo and it is published primarily for the purpose of spreading sound ideas of colonization among the emigrants of the mother country and in the hope of attracting settlers to this rapidly developing part of Africa. A very elementary statement of the climate and of the sanitary régime to be followed allows the prospective pioneer to prepare himself for a safe residence. The resources in minerals, in agricultural possibilities and in grazing areas are duly catalogued. The authors, while they are alive to all the advantages of the Katanga plateau, have not failed to call attention to some of the undesirable characteristics as for instance the presence of the tsetse fly and its effects upon the grazing industry. The book ends with a list of gratuities which properly qualified persons may receive from the government as inducements to colonization. The volume is not a promoter's handbook; on the contrary it attempts to present a truthful picture of the present status of Katanga.

R. M. BROWN.

The Story of the Zulus. By J. Y. Gibson. New edition. vii and 338 pp. Ills., index. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1911. \$2.50. 9x6.

In the days of early settlement the Europeans were in little danger from the aborigines of South Africa. The Kaffirs lacked the courage which might make their numbers at all considerable. The Bushmen, interesting now as a possible survival of palæolithic man, were considered mere curiosities or else were hunted down like noxious vermin. It was not until the inner frontier to the north of the first settlements was reached that white men encountered the Zulu. It was the Boer who first met this savage race, the Dutch colonist who preferred to pierce the desert rather than associate with the English who were displacing him in his first colony.

At this point, Mr. Gibson begins his story of this important race, for he has found it all but impossible to gather traditions of earlier history. It is a careful narrative; dates are established as well as it is possible to effect in the tales of a folk who make no record of the passing years. The author pretends to none of the philosophy of history, he is content to be an annalist; as such his narrative, particularly as he was a participant in much of the trouble of the last fifty years, will stand in the first rank as an authority to be used by the future historian of the new dominion in temperate Africa.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Les Sociétés Primitives de l'Afrique Équatoriale. Par Dr. Ad. Cureau. xii and 420 pp. Map, illus. Armand Colin, Paris, 1912. Fr. 6. 8 x 5.

In a work whose grace of diction will hold the attention, Dr. Cureau has written a story which is superficial, if it be permissible to employ that word